

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

AMY KONDA,

Plaintiff,

v.

UNITED AIRLINES, INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C21-01320-LK

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE
ORDER

I. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery; it extends protection from public disclosure and use only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles; and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

1 2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

2 “Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things
3 produced or otherwise exchanged: Plaintiff’s medical records, employee personnel file,
4 employee’s medical file maintained by Defendant, Defendant’s trade secrets, product or services
5 information, pricing proposals, projections, or agreements with third parties, financial projections
6 or modeling, development or proposals to third parties, or other confidential business information.

7 3. SCOPE

8 The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as
9 defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all
10 copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony,
11 conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that reveal confidential material.

12 However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in
13 the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

14 4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

15 4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed
16 or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,
17 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the
18 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material
19 must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures
20 that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

21 4.2 Disclosure of “Confidential” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the
22 court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any
23 confidential material only to:

24 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as employees
and independent contractor of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;

(c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

(e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

(f) deponents to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court; and,

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.3 Deposition Transcripts. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this agreement

4.4 Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A). Parties seeking to protect confidential information in a deposition shall have the burden of obtaining prior to the deposition a deponent’s signature on the Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound (Exhibit A) or a court order compelling the deponent to abide by the terms of the Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound. As an exception to this rule, however, Parties shall have the burden of obtaining the signature on the Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound of their own officers, directors, and employees they deem to be speaking agents regardless of whether that deponent testifies as a representative of the Party or on his or her own behalf. (The employer’s choice to deem someone a speaking agent does not control in any way whether the person is actually a speaking agent.) The deposition shall not be delayed due to the lack of the deponent signature on the Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound or an order compelling the deponent to comply.

1 4.5 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or
2 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party,
3 in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will
4 remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion
5 to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the
6 designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue,
7 and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing
8 the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and
9 the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material
10 under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the
11 requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.
12 Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with
the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

13 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

14 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party
15 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take
16 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
17 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
18 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
19 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept
unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

20 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
21 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to
22 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses
23 and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.
24

1 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for
2 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties
3 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

4 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
5 agreement (see, *e.g.*, second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
6 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
7 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

8 (a) Information in documentary form: (*e.g.*, paper or electronic documents and
9 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),
10 the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains
11 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection,
12 the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (*e.g.*, by making appropriate
13 markings in the margins).

14 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the parties
15 and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the deposition or other pretrial
16 proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to their right to so designate other testimony
17 after reviewing the transcript. Any party or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the
18 transcript of the deposition or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or
19 exhibits thereto, as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information
20 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

21 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
22 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
23 "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection,
24 the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party's
right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a

1 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
2 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

3 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

4 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
5 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality
6 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
7 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
8 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
original designation is disclosed.

9 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
10 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential
11 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration
12 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other
13 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list
14 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-
to-face meeting or a telephone conference

15 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
16 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local
17 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
18 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
19 made for an improper purpose (*e.g.*, to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
20 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain
the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

1 7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
2 LITIGATION

3 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
4 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that party
5 must:

6 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the
7 subpoena or court order;

8 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
9 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
10 subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

11 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
12 the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

13 8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

14 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential
15 material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving
16 party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures,
17 (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the
18 person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement,
19 and (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
20 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

21 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
22 MATERIAL

23 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently
24 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision
is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or

1 agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the
 2 entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

3 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

4 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving
 5 party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and
 6 summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

7 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all
 8 documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence,
 9 deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work
 10 product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

11 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a
 12 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise. The receiving party shall
 13 destroy all documents covered by this Agreement within 60 days after the termination of this
 14 action, including all appeals, subject to state ethics and legal malpractice requirements.

15 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

16 Dated: July 27, 2022

17 By: s/John Barton

18 John Barton, WSBA No. 25323
 19 Barton Law Firm
 1567 Highlands Dr. NE, Ste. 110-34
 Issaquah, WA 98029-6245
 P: (425) 243-7960
thebartonlawfirm@gmail.com

21 *Attorney for Plaintiff*

22 By: s/ Lauren Parris Watts

23 Lauren Parris Watts, WSBA No. 44064
 Kira Johal, WSBA No. 53549
 Seyfarth Shaw LLP
 999 Third Avenue, Ste. 4700
 Seattle, WA 98104
 P: (206) 946-4910
 F: (206) 946-4901
lpwatts@seyfarth.com
kjohal@seyfarth.com

24 *Attorneys for Defendant*

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

Dated this 10th day of August, 2022.



Lauren King
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of
perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was
issued by the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington on August 10,
2022 in the case of *Konda v. United Airlines, Inc.*, Cause No. 2:21-cv-01320. I agree to comply
with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and
acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature
of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item
that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance
with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective
Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____

Signature: _____

SO STIPULATED.